

LESSON SIX

6-1 CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS

Conjunctive Adverbs of Contrast

- A Men smoke less than in the past; **however**, the number of women who smoke is increasing.
- B Studies show that cigarette smoking is dangerous to one's health; **however**, millions of people continue to smoke. **nevertheless, still,**
- C Our last exam wasn't difficult; **on the contrary**, it was easy.
- D The teacher wasn't disappointed with the test scores; **on the contrary**, she was very pleased with them.
1. Conjunctive adverbs join complete sentences (independent clauses) and express a logical relationship between the ideas in the sentences. Conjunctive adverbs cannot join single words, phrases, and incomplete sentences (dependent clauses).
 2. *However* indicates contrast. (See sentence A.)
 3. In some cases *however*, *nevertheless*, and *still* are interchangeable. Each can show that the second sentence is going to give an unexpected result or be in contrast to the previous sentence. (See sentence B.)
 4. The phrase *on the contrary* also indicates contrast, but it usually connects two sentences that express ideas that are clearly the opposite of one another. It is used when the second sentence contradicts the first sentence. (See sentences C and D.)

Exercise 1

Complete each sentence, choosing the correct conjunctive adverb from the parentheses.

1. My roommate and I ought to study during spring break; _____, we are going to take a vacation. (nevertheless, on the contrary)
2. I had planned to drive to Mexico; _____, my car is too old. (however, nevertheless)

3. My roommate doesn't like hot weather; _____, he wants to go to Mexico with me. (on the contrary, still)
4. Scuba diving isn't cheap; _____, it can be expensive. (however, on the contrary)
5. I have gone scuba diving many times; _____, I still have to be very careful. (nevertheless, on the contrary)
6. I don't speak French very well; _____, I speak Spanish beautifully. (however, on the contrary)
7. I took French for four years in high school; _____, I don't speak it very well. (nevertheless, on the contrary)
8. I enjoyed the trip very much; _____, my roommate did not. (however, still)
9. I enjoyed the trip very much; _____, I'm happy to be home. (on the contrary, still)

■ Conjunctive Adverbs of Addition ■

- moreover,**
furthermore,
in addition,
- A** Barbara's biology professor encouraged her to go to graduate school; **moreover,** he nominated Barbara for a graduate scholarship.
- B** Barbara majored in biology because she was fascinated by the subject; **besides,** she knew it would help her get a high-paying job in the future.
- C** Barbara passed all her examinations; **in fact,** she graduated with honors.

1. *Moreover, furthermore, and in addition* show that the second sentence is going to give additional information. They add to the idea in the first sentence. (See sentence A.)
2. *Besides* often adds another reason for an action. (See sentence B.)
3. *In fact* adds emphasis to the idea in the first sentence. (See sentence C.)

Exercise 3

■ Conjunctive Adverbs of Cause/Result ■

- therefore,**
consequently,
as a result,
- A** I can't speak French very well; **consequently**, I didn't enjoy my trip to France.
- B** There have been fewer factory orders for new airplanes; **hence**, many employed in the building of airplanes are fearful of losing their jobs.
- C** Air fares are going down; **thus**, more and more people are able to afford air travel.
1. *Therefore, consequently, and as a result* state the result of the idea in the first clause. (See sentence A.)
 2. *Hence* also states the result of the idea in the first sentence, but it is more formal in tone. (See sentence B.)
 3. *Thus* often states a logical conclusion. (See sentence C.)

■ Conjunctive Adverbs of Condition ■

- otherwise,**
- A** We must find solutions to the problems of pollution; **otherwise**, we may all be wearing gas masks one day.
- B** Don't be absent from class; **otherwise**, you will miss the review.
1. If the first sentence is affirmative, *otherwise* is similar in meaning to *if one does not*. (See sentence A.)
 2. If the first sentence is negative, *otherwise* is similar in meaning to *if one does*. (See sentence B.)

■ Conjunctive Adverbs of Time Sequence ■

- Then,**
Afterward,
Later,
- A** The protesters gathered a few miles from the downtown area. **Then** they marched toward City Hall.
- B** The police asked the marchers to stop before they reached City Hall. **Afterward** the police began to arrest some of the demonstrators.
- C** At first, I was going to join the demonstration; **later** I changed my mind.

Exercise 2

Rewrite each sentence, choosing the correct conjunctive adverb from the parentheses and adding the correct punctuation before it.

Example: The president is meeting with his closest advisers about the crisis, and he is going to meet with members of Congress later in the day.

(As a result, In addition)

The president is meeting with his closest advisers about the crisis; in addition, he is going to meet with members of Congress later in the day.

- The president wants citizens to know what he plans to do about the situation, so he is going to speak to the nation tonight. (moreover, therefore)
- A solution to the crisis must be found quickly, or the situation will worsen. (in fact, otherwise)
- Everyone knew the two countries were heading for a crisis, but nothing was done to deal with the situation before now. (furthermore, still)
- People are not unconcerned about the problem. They are very concerned about it. (on the contrary, thus)
- Some journalists have accused the president's advisers of incompetence in the handling of the crisis. Some newspapers have suggested that these advisers should be replaced. (in fact, nevertheless)
- The media did not spend much time reporting on the growing crisis until recently, so many people know little about what has been going on. (otherwise, thus)
- The financial markets are very worried about the situation. The value of the dollar has gone down. (consequently, however)
- The other side in the dispute is threatening to take tough action. It is hoped a solution satisfactory to both sides can be found. (furthermore, nevertheless)
- The crisis could seriously affect the prices of certain products. It could also lead to a shortage of these goods. (however, moreover)
- People have very different opinions about what should be done because the problem affects people in different regions of the country differently. People's understanding of the situation is not great. (besides, consequently)

Exercise 3

With another student, complete the sentences.

- Married students may not feel as homesick as single students; however _____

2. Single foreign students do not have any of their relatives nearby; thus _____

3. Single students usually have more free time than do married students; moreover,

4. A single student has only himself or herself to worry about; on the contrary, _____

5. During the week, a married student cannot spend too much time with his or her family; otherwise, _____
6. The married student may sometimes wish that his or her spouse and children were in their native country; still, _____
7. Some married students find it difficult to study in their apartments; consequently,

8. Married students often eat food from their native countries every night; however,

9. Before coming to the United States to study, the single male student has probably never cooked a complete meal; in fact, _____
10. The married student with a wife and children spends more money on food; furthermore, _____
11. The married student's wife often misses her family and friends; therefore, _____

12. During the first few months, the wife might feel excited and happy about being in the United States; then _____
13. A married student's wife often stays at home and takes care of young children all day; as a result, _____
14. At first, married and single students enjoy attending classes for five hours every day; later on _____

6-2 POSITION AND PUNCTUATION OF CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS

1. There are four possible patterns for sentences joined by conjunctive adverbs. The conjunctive adverb can come **between** two sentences. A semicolon is used at the end of the first sentence, and a comma follows the conjunctive adverb.

I'm studying English in Denver; however, my best friend is in Houston.

2. The conjunctive adverb can come at the **beginning** of the second sentence. A period ends the first sentence, a capital letter begins the second sentence, and a comma follows the conjunctive adverb.

I'm studying English in Denver. However, my best friend is in Houston.

3. The conjunctive adverb can come **within** the second sentence. The conjunctive adverb usually precedes the main verb or the auxiliary verb, preceded and followed by commas.

I'm studying English in Denver. My best friend, however, is in Houston.

4. The conjunctive adverb can come at the **end** of the second sentence, preceded by a comma.

I'm studying English in Denver. My best friend is in Houston, however.

5. *Then*, *afterward*, and *later on* usually come between two sentences or at the beginning of the second sentence. These conjunctive adverbs are usually not followed by commas.

I got the booklist for the course; then I went to the bookstore to buy the books.

I got the booklist for the course. Then I went to the bookstore to buy the books.

Exercise 4

Punctuate the sentences. Add commas, periods, semicolons, and capital letters where necessary.

- In some parts of the United States there is a shortage of water thus residents in these areas can water their lawns only every three days
- Local governments urge the residents of these cities to use water conservatively otherwise there will not be enough water for everyone
- Water is not the only kind of shortage many American cities have in fact some cities have electric power shortages during the summer

4. The governments of many industrialized nations have been worried about the rising costs of fuel for several years most private citizens on the contrary have just begun to realize the problem
5. Many cities have been studying the possibility of converting trash into fuel to produce steam then they would like to use the steam to manufacture hydrogen as a fuel for buses
6. There are many different possible sources of fuel the problem however is the time and cost of developing them
7. The price of gasoline is much higher than it used to be therefore many Americans nowadays prefer to buy compact cars rather than large ones
8. Scientists believe that heat from the sun is an important new source of energy they realize that solar technology is still in its infancy however
9. Ecologists are also concerned about new sources of energy nevertheless they want future sources that will not harm the environment
10. People in the industrialized nations must learn to conserve energy otherwise later generations will face serious environmental challenges

Exercise 5

Complete the paragraph, using the words listed. Use each word only once and add the correct punctuation.

as a result
besides

consequently
furthermore

however
moreover

nevertheless
still

then
therefore

At the beginning of the quarter the students in the section 3 nine o'clock grammar class were miserable They could not enjoy a cup of coffee during the break _____₁ they asked the instructor if she would think of a way to solve this serious problem She told them she would buy a large coffee pot if everyone gave her two dollars _____₂ she told them she would buy coffee, sugar, and cream if everyone gave her seventy-five cents a week The instructor _____₃ didn't collect the money for many days _____₄ the students became more miserable _____₅ they couldn't stay awake during the second hour of her class One student from Saudi Arabia was especially thirsty for a good cup of coffee _____₆ every day for the next two weeks he reminded the teacher to get the money from the students Finally he decided to collect the money himself He collected two dollars and seventy-five cents from everyone in the class

_____ he gave the money to the teacher. Now everyone is happy. The teacher _____ is worried about the mess in her office every day after the students get their coffee _____ she is happy, too, because the students are satisfied _____ they will be awake for her class.

Exercise 6

Rewrite the paragraphs so that they read more smoothly. Be careful not to overuse the connectors, and do not produce strings of sentences.

The English Language Center began three years ago. It has been a part of the university for only a short time. It has already received much respect from the entire university. It has received much respect from its own students. The members of the faculty are experienced teachers. The students are serious. The program began with only thirty-seven students in the fall quarter. It grew rapidly. In the winter quarter, there were seventy-six students. There were almost one hundred students in the spring quarter.

During the first year of operation, the center was in a beautiful building. There was not enough room. It was growing very quickly. It had to move to a larger building. The second home for the center was larger than the first one. The building was very old. The students did not like it. The teachers did not like it. The rooms were small. The rooms were uncomfortable. There were not enough blackboards. There was no lounge area for the students.

The university prepared a new, permanent home for the English Language Center. It was beautiful. Finally, students were happy. Teachers were happy.

Practice Exam

SECTION 1

Complete sentences 1 through 6 with the words in the first box. Complete sentences 7 through 12 with the words in the second box. Use a capital letter where necessary.

and for moreover on the contrary therefore yet

- Living alone can be difficult, _____ many people choose to do so.
- Living alone can be difficult. _____, many single people prefer to live with their family or with a roommate.

3. Living alone can be difficult. _____, it can be expensive.
4. Living alone isn't easy. _____, it is difficult.
5. Living alone isn't easy, _____ one has to take care of everything.
6. Living alone isn't easy, _____ it isn't popular.

<i>besides</i>	<i>but</i>	<i>nevertheless</i>	<i>nor</i>	<i>so</i>	<i>thus</i>
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7. We can't afford to buy a new car, _____ can we afford a used car.
8. We can't afford to buy a new car. _____, we don't need one.
9. We can't afford to buy a new car. _____, my wife wants to continue to look for one.
10. Sales of new cars have been down the past six months, _____ car dealers are offering lower prices.
11. Sales of new cars have been down the past six months. _____, there are fears that workers in the automobile industry will be laid off.
12. Sales of new cars have been down the past six months, _____ this is expected to change soon.

SECTION 2

Complete the sentences, using coordinating conjunctions, conjunctive adverbs, and correlative conjunctions. Add the correct punctuation where necessary.

1. Many parents in America are upset. Their children are not learning good reading and math skills in school. (cause or reason)
2. Many parents in America are upset over their children's poor reading and math skills. They are worried about the problem of discipline in the schools. (addition)
3. The parents are upset over these problems. They are demanding better teachers and stricter punishment for problem children. (result)
4. In some states, school officials want permission to spank children. Many parents are against this. (contrast)
5. School officials believe that spankings are necessary for some children. They will continue to disrupt their classes. (condition)

6. When they were children, many parents had a lot of homework. Children today have very little. (contrast)
7. Children today have very little homework. They don't get a chance to review the work they have had in class. (result)
8. At the moment, most problem students are sent to the office. Most problem students are sent home. (either . . . or)
9. Parents want to improve the schools. School officials want to improve the schools. (both . . . and)
10. Problem children interrupt their classes. They prevent themselves and others from learning. (not only . . . but also)
11. Most problem children don't like school. They don't feel comfortable there. (neither . . . nor)

SECTION 3

Complete the sentences. Add the correct punctuation.

1. I was a quiet child in elementary school **therefore** _____
2. I had to be quiet **or** _____
3. I paid attention in class **furthermore** _____
4. I studied very hard **but** _____
5. I studied very hard **consequently** _____
6. My father worked at my school **in fact** _____
7. Most of my friends hated math **on the contrary** _____
8. I usually made _____ As _____ Bs on math tests.
9. I completed elementary school in my hometown **then** _____
10. I have always enjoyed school **so** _____
11. Learning is _____ easy _____ exciting for me.
12. This quarter has been interesting so far **yet** _____
13. _____ the teachers _____ the students are enjoying this quarter.